

Nouns

- **Nauta** (sailor)
- **Agricola** (farmer)
- **Poeta** (poet)
- **Stella** (star)
- **Luna** (moon)
- **Pecunia** (money)
- **Femina** (woman)
- **Ego** (i) → pronoun
- **Casa** (house)
- **Fabula** (story)
- **Insula** (island)
- **Incola** (inhabitant)
- **Bestia** (beast)
- **Rēgīna** (queen)
- **Vir** (man)
- **Viri** (men)
- **Murus** (wall)
- **Cibus** (food)
- **Filius** (son)
- **Puer** (boy)
- **Ager** (field)
- **Gladius** (sword)
- **Oppidum** (town, second declension neuter)
- **Aurum, Auri** (gold, second declension neuter)
- **Argentum, Argenti** (silver, sdn)
- **Caelum, Caeli** (sky, sdn)
- **Donum, Doni** (gift, sdn)
- **Scutum, Scuti** (shield)
- **Lignum, Ligni** (wood, sdn)
- **Saxum, Saxi** (rock, sdn)
- **Tabula** (writing tablet)
- **Aqua** (water)
- **Puella** (girl)
- **Silva** (forest)
- **Scapha** (boat)
- **Terra** (earth, soil, land)
- **Acta** (seashore)
- **Patria** (homeland)

Verbs

- **Aedificō** (I build, I do build, I am building)
- **Servō** (I guard, I do guard, I am guarding)

- **Laborō** (I work, I do work, I am working)
- **Spectare** (to watch)
- **Possum** (I am able)
- **Habeō (2nd conjugation)/ Habēre** (I have, I do have, I am having/to have)
- **Timeō** (I fear, I do fear, I am fearing)
- **Videō** (I see, I do see, I am seeing/ to see)
- **Maneō/Manēre** (I stay, I do stay, I am staying/to stay)
- **Deleō/ Delēre** (I destroy, I do destroy, I am destroying/ to destroy)
- **Pugnō/Pugnāre** (I fight, I do fight, I am fighting/to fight)

	Singular	Plural
First Person	habeō	habēmus
Second Person	habēs	habētis
Third Person	habet	habent

Infinitive
habēre

Adverbs

- **Saepe** (often)
- **Semper** (always)
- **Non** (not)
- **Numquam** (never)
- **Cotidie** (daily)

Conjunctions

- **Et** (and) → **et ... et** (both) → 2nd main verb
- **Sed** (but)
- **Que** (and)
- **Quod** (because)

Prepositions

- **Ad** (to, towards) refers to direct object/accusative
- **Circum** (around)
- **Prope** (near)
- **Cum** (with)
- **Sine** (without)

***INFINITIVES**

TO + VERB (to walk, to eat, to sing, to be, etc)

*PARTS OF SPEECH (KIND OF WORD)

- **noun/pronoun** – pronoun = I

- **verb** (can be I am) (include first or second conjugation)

- **adjective/adverb**

- **preposition** (link nouns) ex.
with, in, on, for, to

- **conjunction** (to join) ex. and,
or, but, if, then, both

- **interjection**

- **subject or predicate, direct**

object (receiver of the verb, am), **indirect object**, **predicative nominative** (anything followed is, are, was, were, has, have, had, we are), **singular accusative**

	First Person Singular	Infinitive
First Conjugation	portō	portāre
Second Conjugation	habeō	habēre



*GRAMMATICAL FUNCTIONS (ROLE IN THE SENTENCE) OR INFINITIVE

- **subject** → nominative

- **main verb** (in the predicate)

- **direct object** (receiver of the verb) → Automatically accusative

- **Object of the preposition** (follows ablative case, in or on)

- **predicate nominative** (noun in the predicate = follows a linking verb like “**am, are, is, becoming**”=transitive) (anything followed is, are, was, were, has, have, had, we are) → Nominative

GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE: NOUNS (Singular, Plural, and case)

NOUNS	Singular	Plural
Nominative (marks subject)	a	ae
Accusative (refers to object)	am	as
Genitive (possession)	ae	arum
Dative (indirect object)	ae	is
Ablative follows the preposition “in or on” → not “into” (accusative)	ā	īs

*Person is only verb

*If its verb, the function is automatically a main verb

Second Declension	Singular	Plural
1. Nominative (subject/predicate nominative)	mur^{us}	murⁱ
2. Genitive (possession)	murⁱ	mur^orum
3. Dative (indirect object)	mur^o	mur^{is}
4. Accusative (direct object/object of preposition)	mur^{um}	mur^{os}
5. Ablative (many uses)	mur^o	mur^{is}

Second Declension	Singular	Plural
1. Nominative (subject/predicate nominative)	vir	virⁱ
2. Genitive (possession)	virⁱ	vir^orum
3. Dative (indirect object)	vir^o	vir^{is}
4. Accusative (direct object/object of preposition)	vir^{um}	vir^{os}
5. Ablative (many uses)	vir^o	vir^{is}

Second Declension Neuter	Singular	Plural
1. Nominative (subject/predicate nominative)	-um	-a
2. Genitive (possession)	-i	-orum
3. Dative (indirect object)	-o	-is
4. Accusative (direct object/object of preposition)	-um	-a
5. Ablative (many uses)	-o	-is

GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE: VERBS (conjugation of verb to be)

Verbs	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST PERSON	Sum (I am)	Sum ^{us} (we are)
2 ND PERSON	Es (you are)	Est ^{is} (you are)
3 RD PERSON	Est (s/he is)	Sunt (they are)

VERBS	Singular	Plural
1 st person	Numer o (I count)	Numer amus (we count)
2 nd person	Numer as (you count)	Numer atis (y'all count)
3 rd person	Numer a t (s/he counts)	Numer ant (they count)

VERBS	Singular	Plural
1 st person	Spect o (I watch)	Spect amus (we watch)
2 nd person	Spect as (you watch)	Spect atis (y'all watch)
3 rd person	Spect a t (s/he watches)	Spect ant (they watch)

VERBS	Singular	Plural
1 st person	Port o (I carry)	Port amus (we carry)
2 nd person	Port as (you carry)	Port atis (y'all carry)
3 rd person	Port a t (s/he carries)	Port ant (they carry)

VERBS	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	Am o (I love)	Am amus (we love)
2 nd Person	Am as (you love)	Am atis (y'all love)
3 rd Person	Am a t (s/he loves)	Am ant (they love)

VERBS	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	Ambul o (I walk)	Ambul amus (we walk)
2 nd Person	Ambul as (you walk)	Ambul atis (y'all walk)
3 rd Person	Ambul a t (s/he walks)	Ambul ant (they walk)

VERBS	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	Ar o (I plow)	Ar amus (we plow)
2 nd Person	Ar as (you plow)	Ar atis (y'all plow)
3 rd Person	Ar a t (s/he plows)	Ar ant (they plow)

VERBS	Singular	Plural
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1 st Person	Nato (I swim)	Natamus (we swim)
2 nd Person	Natas (you swim)	Natatis (y'all swim)
3 rd Person	Natat (s/he swims)	Natrant (they swim)

VERBS	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	Desidero (I long for)	Desideramus (we long for)
2 nd Person	Desideras (you long for)	Desideratis (y'all long for)
3 rd Person	Desiderat (s/he longs for)	Desiderant (they longs for)

VERBS	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	Navigo (I sail)	Navigamus (we sail)
2 nd Person	Navigas (you sail)	Navigatis (y'all sail)
3 rd Person	Navigat (s/he sails)	Navigant (they sail)

In the EXAM:

- Once you identify it as a **VERB** automatically it is the **MAIN VERB (MV)**
- Once you identify it as **DIRECT OBJECT** is it **ACCUSATIVE**
- Once you identify and **adverb** look at the adjective or verb it modifies
- When it is a **CONJUNCTION**, connect the word or sentences in Latin (leave d. blank)

LATIN EXPRESSIONS(not talking about roots)

- AM (Ante Meridiem – before noon/midday)
- PM (Post Meridiem – after noon/midday)
- Non Sequitur (not followed)
- Ad Hominem (toward the man)
- **Carpe diem** (Carpo – pluck + diem – day = (pluck the day)
- **Procrastinate** (pro – for + crastinate – tomorrow)
- i.e and e.g.
- **Id** (that)
- **Id est** (that is)
- **Semper Fidelis** (always faithful) Semper fi =shortcut

- **Semper Paratus** (always prepared)
- **Ex Libris** (from the library of)

****Declensions are group of nouns (5 in latin)***

- case endings (nouns)
- conjugation endings (verbs)

*Being articulate in a tradition (tradition = cultural tradition = knowledge skills, images expressed through words)

*Use values imbedded in words and put it in a different use, people will understand

*Language is a changing thing (one cannot pontificate it)